ASSEMBLY, No. 3971

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

219th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MAY 4, 2020

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman DANIEL R. BENSON
District 14 (Mercer and Middlesex)
Assemblyman CRAIG J. COUGHLIN
District 19 (Middlesex)
Assemblyman WAYNE P. DEANGELO
District 14 (Mercer and Middlesex)

Co-Sponsored by:

Assemblywoman Reynolds-Jackson and Assemblyman Verrelli

SYNOPSIS

Authorizes the issuance of "coronavirus relief bonds" by municipalities and counties.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.

(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 5/7/2020)

AN ACT authorizing local units to issue coronavirus relief bonds.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

- 1. a. (1) A local unit that requires moneys because of a loss of revenue, unanticipated expenses, or both, which are directly attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic may incur indebtedness, borrow money, and authorize and issue bonds, entitled "coronavirus relief bonds," in accordance with provisions governing refunding bonds under the "Local Bond Law," N.J.S.40A:2-1 et seq., except as otherwise provided in this act.
- (2) A local unit shall authorize issuance of coronavirus relief bonds by adoption of a refunding bond ordinance in the manner prescribed for adoption of a bond ordinance, except that:
 - (a) no down payment shall be required; and
- (b) Local Finance Board approval shall not be required, and the provisions of subsection c. of N.J.S.40A:2-53, and of N.J.S.40A:2-55, N.J.S.40A:2-56, and N.J.S.40A:2-57 shall not apply, unless:
- (i) the local unit seeks to issue debt that exceeds 20% of the local unit's prior year budget; or
- (ii) the local unit seeks to issue bonds with a longer repayment term than otherwise permitted in this act.
- (3) Coronavirus relief bonds shall be payable from, and secured by a pledge of, unlimited ad valorem taxes.
- (4) In addition to the procedures for adoption of a bond ordinance required under N.J.S.40A:2-17, after introduction and first reading of a bond ordinance authorizing the issuance of coronavirus relief bonds, and at least one week prior to the date for further consideration thereof, the local unit shall prominently display on the home page of the local unit's website the introduced bond ordinance together with a summary thereof, the notice of the introduction thereof, and of the date, time, and place of further consideration for final passage.
- (5) A bond ordinance authorizing issuance of coronavirus relief bonds may provide for the capitalization of the interest thereon.
- (6) A bond ordinance authorizing issuance of coronavirus relief bonds shall provide that bonds and notes issued under this act may be paid in full prior to full maturity without incurring a penalty for early repayment.
- b. (1) Prior to authorizing the issuance of coronavirus relief bonds, a local unit shall thoroughly investigate, and apply for, financial assistance that may be available to the local unit from the federal government, the State, and other sources to address revenue shortfalls and expenditures due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- (2) The total amount of coronavirus relief bonds that a local unit may issue shall not exceed, after subtracting all amounts of assistance anticipated by, available to, or provided to, the local unit

from the federal government, the State, and other sources to address revenue shortfalls and expenditures due to the COVID-19 pandemic:

- (a) the amount of lost or delayed tax and other revenues experienced by the local unit due to the public health hazard created by COVID-19 prior to the end of the 24th month next following the end of the Public Health Emergency and State of Emergency declared in the State of New Jersey due to the public health hazard created by COVID-19, and
- (b) the amount of unanticipated expenses that are incurred by the local unit due to the public health hazard created by COVID-19 prior to the end of the 24th month next following the end of the Public Health Emergency and State of Emergency declared in the State of New Jersey due to the public health hazard created by COVID-19.
- c. The total amount of coronavirus relief bonds that a local unit may issue under subsection b. of this section shall not exceed an amount that is the lesser of:
- (1) an amount that will not cause the local unit to exceed its net debt limitation under N.J.S.40A:2-6, unless otherwise permitted by subsection d. of N.J.S.40A:2-7; or
- (2) an amount that will not cause the local unit to exceed the maximum amount of tax anticipation notes the local unit may issue under N.J.S.40A:4-66.
- d. (1) A local unit may use the proceeds from the sale and issuance of coronavirus relief bonds to address a revenue shortfall experienced by the local unit which is directly attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic and which occurred prior to the end of the 24th month next following the end of the Public Health Emergency and State of Emergency declared in the State of New Jersey due to the public health hazard created by COVID-19.
- (2) A local unit may use the proceeds from the sale and issuance of coronavirus relief bonds to cover the costs of unanticipated expenses that are directly attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, and which were incurred by the local unit prior to the end of the 24th month next following the end of the Public Health Emergency and State of Emergency declared in the State of New Jersey due to the public health hazard created by COVID-19.
- e. A local unit may, in anticipation of the issuance of coronavirus relief bonds, borrow money and issue negotiable notes from time to time, at public or private sale and may, from time to time, renew these notes in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of P.L.2003, c.15 (C.40A:2-8.1), however, notwithstanding that provision of law, a note issued in anticipation of the issuance of coronavirus relief bonds may be issued for a period not exceeding two years.
- f. A coronavirus relief bond, or a note in anticipation thereof, shall be initially issued prior to the end of the 24th month next

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following the end of the Public Health Emergency and State of Emergency declared in the State of New Jersey due to the public health hazard created by COVID-19.

- g. Final maturity of a coronavirus relief bond shall occur no more than ten years from the initial issuance of the bond or the initial issuance of a note in anticipation thereof, however, a local unit may apply to the Local Finance Board for a longer repayment term. If the local unit demonstrates a need for a longer repayment term to the satisfaction of the Local Finance Board, the board may authorize a longer repayment term. The maturity schedule may include a combination of notes and bonds as deemed appropriate by the local unit.
- h. The Local Finance Board shall render a decision on an application for approval submitted to it pursuant to this act within 45 days of the submission of a complete application to the board, and failure of the board to do so shall result in an approval of the application.
- i. The Division of Local Government Services may issue guidelines necessary or appropriate to implement the provisions of this act.

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

 This bill would allow counties and municipalities to borrow moneys (through the issuance of bonds and notes) to cover the revenue shortfalls and additional costs that are directly attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic. Municipalities and counties are experiencing revenue shortfalls and expense overruns because of the COVID-19 pandemic, and these fiscal consequences of the pandemic are likely to continue. Local units of government have significant fixed statutory expenses and provide essential services. The costs of providing many essential services is likely to increase as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Collection of revenues is likely to decrease during the pandemic and for a period of time afterwards.

This bill would establish a new financing mechanism to enable local units to borrow money to address the costs attributable to increased expenses and revenue shortfalls due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and to pay back that money over a 10-year period.

Under the bill, a local unit that requires moneys because of a loss of revenue, unanticipated expenses, or both, which are directly attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic may incur indebtedness, borrow money, and authorize and issue "coronavirus relief bonds." Coronavirus relief bonds would be payable from, and secured by a pledge of, unlimited ad valorem taxes.

The process for authorizing the issuance of bonds under this bill would follow the process currently applicable to the issuance of refunding bonds under the "Local Bond Law," N.J.S.40A:2-1 et seq., except that a local unit will not be required to secure Local Finance Board approval unless:

- the local unit seeks to issue debt that exceeds 20% of the local unit's prior year budget; or
- the local unit seeks to issue bonds with a repayment term longer than 10 years.

In addition to the procedures for adoption of a bond ordinance required under the Local Bond Law, after introduction and first reading of a bond ordinance authorizing the issuance of coronavirus relief bonds, and at least one week prior to the date set for further consideration, a local unit must display the introduced bond ordinance on the home page of its website together with a summary of the ordinance, notice of introduction of the ordinance, and of the date, time, and place of further consideration for final passage of the ordinance. The bill provides that bonds and notes issued under the bill may be paid in full prior to full maturity without incurring a penalty for early repayment.

The bill requires a local unit, prior to authorizing the issuance of coronavirus relief bonds, to thoroughly investigate, and apply for, financial assistance that may be available to the local unit from the federal government, the State, and other sources to address revenue shortfalls and expenditures due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill sets forth criteria for determining the total amount of coronavirus relief bonds that a local unit may issue.

First, a local unit must subtract all amounts of assistance anticipated by, available to, or provided to, the local unit from the federal government, the State, and other sources to address revenue shortfalls and expenditures due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Second, the local unit must determine the amount of lost or delayed tax and other revenues experienced by the local unit, and the amount of unanticipated expenses that are incurred by the local unit, due to COVID-19 within 24 months after the end of the Public Health Emergency and State of Emergency declared in New Jersey due to COVID-19. The bill then limits that amount be providing that the debt cannot cause the local unit to exceed its net debt limitation under the Local Bond Law or cause the local unit to exceed the maximum amount of tax anticipation notes it may issue under the Local Budget Law.

Under the bill, a local unit may use the proceeds from the sale and issuance of coronavirus relief bonds to address a revenue shortfall experienced by the local unit, and to cover the costs of unanticipated expenses that are directly attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic and which occurred within 24 months after the end of the Public Health Emergency and State of Emergency declared in New Jersey due to COVID-19.

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The bill authorizes a local unit, in anticipation of the issuance of coronavirus relief bonds, to borrow money and issue and renew negotiable notes in accordance with the provisions of the Local Bond Law, however, the bill allows a note issued in anticipation of the issuance of coronavirus relief bonds to be issued for a period not exceeding two years.

The bill provides that a coronavirus relief bond, or a note in anticipation thereof, must be initially issued within 24 months after the end of the Public Health Emergency and State of Emergency declared in New Jersey due to COVID-19.

Final maturity of a coronavirus relief bond must be within ten years from the initial issuance of the bond or the initial issuance of a note in anticipation thereof. However, a local unit may apply to the Local Finance Board for a longer repayment term. If the local unit demonstrates a need for a longer repayment term to the satisfaction of the Local Finance Board, the board may authorize a longer repayment term. The maturity schedule may include a combination of notes and bonds as deemed appropriate by the local unit.

The bill requires the Local Finance Board to render a decision on an application for approval submitted to it under the bill within 45 days of the submission of a complete application to the board. Failure of the board to act on an application within that timeframe will result in an approval of the application.

The bill authorizes the Division of Local Government Services to issue guidelines necessary or appropriate to implement the bill's provisions.